land from the crast range. The above vessel, together with the L. P. Foster, took fourteen passengers to the Sound.

The iron schooler Alice is undergoing repairs, and will sail The iron schooler Alice is undergoing repairs, and will sail about Saturday on a trading voyage to Vancouver's Island and elsewhere. It is not a little gratifying to note the continued exports of native produce, and the re-exports of foreign goods; it serves to help out our annual exhibits of the balance of trade, a feature of no little interest to the business community.

We are pleased to learn that arrangements are in progress for the establishment of an extensive Sugar Plantation on the Island of Mani. It is not a little surprising that enterprises of this sort are so rare; for, while it is known that at no time within the past five or six years have prices fallen below that point which a ords a fair profit to the producer, we also know that the profits of the ugar plantations the past year have been enormous, and that the prospect for the future is decidedly encouraging. The markets of the Pacific have become so nearly regulated that here is no good reason to expect such another glut in sugar as occurred in the fall of 1851, or any serious depression except at rare intervals, if at all. While we rejoice to see the whaling usiness prosecuted with such energy out of our port, yet we really believe that enough floating capital can be found in Honotulu outside of this enterprise, to set some half a dozen sugar plantations of magnitude agoing on a large scale, with a system-

atic management to ensure success.

COFFEE—The John Young, from Hanalei, brought to hand some 500 bags of this article, which will be shipped to California

said to be the best lot ever brought here.

demand—jobbing at \$8 @ \$12.

CURBANTS—Sales at 24c per B.

DRILLING—At auction, bales at 10c.

SHEETING—At auction, bales at 9c.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

April 9 Paris - Feb 13 Mar. 15 Hongkong - Jan. 28 Mar. 6 Melbourne, N. 8. W., Jan. 27 Feb. 14 Tahiti - Mar. 2

For San Prancisco—No vessel up.
For Vascouver's Island—per Recovery, to-day.
For Archio Ocean—per Black Warrior to-day.
For Lahaina—per Ka Moi, to-morrow.
For Hilo—per Manuokawai, to-day.
For Karai—per Excel, to-day. PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

May 7—Sch Kamoi, Chadwick, from Lahaina.

8—Brig John Dunlap, Dudoit, from Kona, Hawaii.

9—Sch Mannokawai, Beckley, from Hilo.

9—Sch Moitelki, Hall, from Kahalui.

9—Sch Kamehameha IV, from Kohala.

10—Sch Kinoole, Gulick, from Kona, Hawaii.

12—Sch Excel, Antonio, from Kauai.

May 6-Maria, Molteno, for Kona, Hawali, via Lahaina 10-Mayflower, Raymond, for Teekalet, W. T. 11-Kamehameha IV, for Kohala. 12-Sch Kinoole, for Kona, Hawaii.

DEPARTURES.

VESSELS IN PORT .- MAY 12.

Br brig Recovery, Mitchell. Black Warrier, Brown. Sch Alice, Gates.

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

Am bark Fanny Major, Paty, will be due from San Francisco about May 15 to 17.

Sch Palestine, Perriman, is due at this port en route for San Francisco, to C. A. & H. F. Poor.

The Am clipper bark Melita, of H. A. Pierce & Co.'s line, was to sail from Boston for Honolulu direct, Feb. 20, and will be due here June 20, with merchancise to B. W. Field.

Ship John Marshall, Pendleton, from Jarves' Island, with mann is about due.

guano, is about due.

The Miss. packet Morning Star will be due from Marqu bout ? 'y 20.

The cipper sch Vaquero, Newell, from Melbourne for Samuelsco, will be due here about June 15. EXPORTS.

For TERRALET-per Mayflower, May 8-14 bris molasses,

INTER-ISLAND TRADE.

From Lanaina—per Kamoi, May 7—75 kegs sugar, 14 bbis molasses, 20 bacs potators, 100 goat skins, 2 hogs. • From Kona, Hawait—per John Dunlap, May 8—15 cords of firewood, 1500 goat skins, 58 bags beans, 6 bags onions, 6 bachs From Kantlet—per Molkeiki, May 8—10 sheep, 1 cask tal low, 2 hides, 25 goat sitins, 1 melodeon, 20 bbls potatoes, 50 keg eagar, 25 bbls molasses, 2 firkins butter, 1 basket eggs.

PASSENGERS.

For TERRALET—per May Sower, May 8—Mesers G Rabe, 1 herman, G C Mooney, Kimopupuka and Ulu.

For KAWAIMAR—per Mary, May 5—Mr and Mrs Cornwal fesses Bennett, Louzada, Smith, Mallett, Longford, Master ( facferlane, and 20 on "eck. For Lahaina—per Y in, May 6—Hon G M Robertson,
Parke, J T Waterhouse, B H Robinson, Mr and Mrs J W
tin, W K Swope, Dr Robt McKibbin, J Fallon, Mr Green.
For Kona, Hawaii—per Maria, May 6—H N Greenwell
From Lahaina—per Kamel, May 7—Rev Mr Armst

From Kona, Hawait-per John Dunlap, May 10-G C Spald-

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL. Rev. S. C. Damon Chaptain-King street, near the Sailors' Home. Preaching on Sundays at 11 A. M. and 74 P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School after FORT STREET CHURCH-Corner of Fort and Ber

METHODIST CHURCH—Numanu avenue, corner of Tutni street—Rev. Wm. S. Turner, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 74 P. M. Scats free. Sabbath School meets at 10 A. M.

KING'S CHAPEL-King street, above the Palace-Rev. E. W. Clark Pastor. Services, in Hawaiian every Sunday a

CATHOLIC CHURCH-Fort street, near charge of Rt. Rev. Bishop Malgret, assisted by Al Modeste. Services every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Rev. Lowell Smith Paster. Services, in Hawalian, every Sunday at 10 a. w. and 21 P. M.

The Catholic Church on Drunkenness. "Bishop Bayley, the Catholic Bishop of New Jer sey, has is sed a manifesto bringing the machichurch to bear against the vice of drunken His letter on the subject has been read in all the churches, in which he calls attention to two classes—the drunkards themselves and the dealers in liquor. Leaving to the pastors the choice of the particular means to be used, he suggests that each should keep a list of the drunkards and liquor dealers in his

ed to make use of the most sever against all who are addicted to this scar tive vice; and if they continue in the practice of it they must do it as outcasts from the Catholic church, who have no right to the name of Catholic while they live, nor to Christian burial when

Express, of Feb. 26th. As drunkards all come from the class of temperate drinkers, and from no other, think the above decision of Bishop Bayley perfectly within the scope of his official duties.

within the scope of his official duties.

Is it not frightful to contemplate the responsibility of men in this community, who hold up their heads as respectable, and who are constantly engaged in the deplorable business of drunkard-making? Money is made by selling liquor, whereby drunkards are made; and yet those who are the direct means of sustaining this deplorable traffic, seem to be entirely callous to the evil they are doing,—the characters they are ruining,—the temporal and eternal woe their conduct entails upon their victims,—their own canding at the judgment day, and all the retributions of eternity! Amazing! Awful position! May you and I keep clear of it!

What's in the Wind!

on:-The government organ has fr and why you had nothing to say against the De of Public Instruction, and when in your last an emploin of a waste of the school fund upon a bly got up atlas (I am obliged for the informsthat it cost \$521 50,) the Polynesien gets its back terribly up, and rushes to the resone of the

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICE.

Papers ready for mailing can be procured at our cou

Single Copies 124 cents each GENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. C. S. BARTOW, Esq. L. L. TORBERT, Esq. Capt. J. WORTH. Capt. JAS. A. LAW. THOS. H. PARIS, Esc. Dr. J. W. SMITH. L. P. FISHER, Esq., Mer. Ex. B. LINDSEY, Ed. Ship List. en Francisco, Cal ew Bedford and U. S

## THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MAY 13. Previous to the year 1851, there was no law or the regulation of prisons on these islands, but he charge of criminals was entrusted entirely to the capricious and unsystematic regulation of the different governors. At the session of 1851, an Act was passed entitled "an Act relating to risons, their government and discipline," under hich it was intended to institute a regular prion system to supply a want which had long been felt at the different ports of the islands. Like four-fifths of the laws on the Hawaiian Statute Book, the Prison Act remained for a number of years a perfectly dead letter, with all its projected machinery of masters, inspectors, wardens and chaplains, whose duties were fully set forth in one hundred and fourteen sections. It was not till the year '57 that a movement was made towards the erection of a prison building, and the result is the very creditable affair at Leleo. This is the only systematically conducted prison on the islands, and so far as it goes under the law, we have no fault to find with it. The degree of perfee ion to which its government has arrived. should serve as an incitement to expect still better things. Beyond the very passable lock-up at Lahaina, and the one at Leleo, there is scarcely another prison on the islands worthy the name. Many of the districts are utterly destitute of any government building, however wretched, in which offenders can be detained either for trial or punishment, and in most of those places dignified by the name of a Hale Paahao, the total absence of bolts and bars prevents any disagreeable feeling of restraint on the part of those who are supposed to be in the custody of the law, and the conse quence is that they roam at large. How far this state of things is likely to improve the morals of the people and secure a wholesome respect for law, is a question which we will not now discuss. In the present state of the treasury and the centralized character of our public institutions, we cannot perhaps look for anything better in the remote districts. Time and experience alone can bring about the desired results. In the meantime, however, let us begin here, in the metropolis, with the initiation of a proper prison system, the results of which may gradually be developed

throughout the country. In the first place, we should have for our object in the conduct of prison discipline, the reformation of criminals, as well as their punishment. We have great faith in human capabilities for reform and improvement, and profess no sympathy in common with the austere creed of those who, having marked one false step, one crime even, in a man or woman, set them down from that moment as forever lost to virtue and truth. And we consider that government has a duty to perform towards that crowd of men whom we see every day passing through the streets on their way to and from the public works, quite as important as that of their safe-keeping. For the more hardened class of offenders-those who. having served one term of imprisonment, commit the second offense,-there is perhaps but little hope of reformation. But it is far otherwise with the youthful criminal, convicted of a first offense. With such, degrading punishment is a dangerous ourse. I ert in gangs, side by side with the ardened criminal, the hope of reform is effectually debarred -- it would be more than human to resist pollution-the man becomes a marked one, and when at length, his time of service expired. he is released, it is with the thorough schooling of contempt for law which such companionship in-variable produces. Self-respect gone—without

which man is unfit to live—the brand of a felon

in his soul-he goes forth to prey afresh upon

society, having received the finish to his education at the government expense. We urge then the introduction into our prison regime of a system of classification of criminals. as the first and most important movement in the direction of reform. If it is intended that punishment shall answer the purpose for which it was designed, we must make distinctions in criminals. As things are at present, the sending of men to our government prison is but taking the shortest course, nine times out of ten, to make confirmed, reckless scoundrels of them. We have believed with Bulwer, that "the worst use you can put a man to is to hang him." but it becomes a question as to whether hanging in the outset would not be a preferable course for the benefit of all concerned. And thus it will be so long as the old principles are retained in our prisons, and men are punished merely for the sake of punishment, while no rational efforts are made for their reformation. Let there be commenced. in our prisons and on our public works, a thorough classification-a separation-not only

of the sexes, but of the young and the adult, and these again to be classed according to the nature of their offenses and the terms of their sentences, time, to be arranged into "intractable." well conducted," and "reformed." Thus, the run-a-way sailor-though guilty of an offense which is often an aggravated one, an offens which justice and a regard to the interests of ommerce demands that we should punish promptly and effectively-often well-born, wellneated, but deluded, should be kept apart from the thief and the burglar. Uniformity of internal regime, coarse and scrupulously clean clothes, with a simple fare, are all perhaps to be witnessed to-day at Leleo. But there is a fatal and dreary abence of intellectual, moral and religious instruction-of that moral surveillance which is more effective than material restraints. While the basis of all true prison discipline is WORK, yet to give that and as "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of work a reformative effect, it should be remunerating and self-supporting. All labor that ounitive only, and not reformative, is worse than useless. "They manage these things better in France." The labor among the French convicts is more varied, more amusing, more interesting and intelligent than that of any other nation. And in this connection it may be stated that statistics prove that in Prussia, where the prison discipline is rather punitive than reformatory, the proportion of crime to the inhabitants is

twelve times greater than in France. This subject of prison discipline is one that has long been agitated in Europe and America, and, founded upon truth and humanity, it must progress. There is no reason why we, in our small way, may not adapt to the treatment of Hawaiian criminals the lessons which are drawn from breign experience.

THE COASTING TRADE.—The Liholiho, the Emma ad the Alice, having been taken off to go foreign, and the Kekauluchi laid up to repair, reduces our number of island coasters to twelve. During the dull season, these may supply the demands of inter-island trade, but in the fall they would hardly some defease. B. up to the requirements of business. The World's Progress.

A recent arrival from the States brought telligence of the consummation, in England, of great work of human skill and labor. A gigant steamship of twenty-two thousand five hi tons register, with a capacity for coals and carg of eighteen thousand tons, and capable of conve ing an army of twelve thousand five hur men, has been completed, launched, and no awaits only the final outfit and equipment for royage across the ocean. In solidity and strengt of construction, the great Leviathan has probab no equal in the world-and in gracefulness proportion and elegance of form, no superior We trust that she will endure to make many safe passage from continent to continent, and the in all respects she will answer the expectations her builders. With regard to the pecuniar profits of the enterprise, indeed, we have much loubt. Those who have invested their money n it with a view to golden returns, will perhap e disappointed. But however this may be, there no question that the undertaking, so boldly conceived and so triumphantly carried out, is on f the grandest monuments of modern skill and labor; and the name of Brunel, known to the world before as that of the engineer of the Thame unnel, now assumes, as the architect of the great Leviathan, a foremost place among the names of

iving engineers. The great Leviathan is a type of the commer f the world. But a few hundred years ago the rade of nations was carried on chiefly by mean of caravans, which wended their weary wa mong the mountains of the Caucasus, and the deserts of Arabia, bearing to and fro in mutua exchange, the treasures of the east and west Maritime commerce was of less importance than inland. But the discovery of the properties of he compass in the year 1200, gave an impetus this branch of commercial intercourse; and since hen commerce has rapidly expanded under the iscoveries and improvements of a growing civili sation, until now, in the latter part of the nine teenth century, it has brought together for the exchange of staples, nations of the ends of th earth. It has sent forth its ships to every sea and its messengers to every land. The entire surface of the globe is covered with its golder eshes. It is comparatively but a few years nce a vessel of one hundred tons burthen wa leemed amply sufficient for all the purposes of ommercial intercourse. Now a great Leviathan with a carrying capacity equal to that of two undred and twenty such ships of olden times, leemed none too large for the purpose of trade.

The construction of the great Leviathan, too affords an excellent illustration of the character of the age in which we live. Progress is the reat watchword of the day-progress, not in the arren sense of filibustering ambition, but in the ober and practical sense of improvement and re form. The past century has been eminently on of great events. And now, more than at any other period, the minds of men seem to look forward to and strive after great objects. As civiliation approaches perfection men find that knowledge affords the surest path to wealth and fame; and incited by the prospect of such reward, the numan mind is up, everywhere, exploring, inrestigating and recording. In the various departents of art, science and literature, and, indeed, in every branch of attainment, there is a strong, stained, enduring effort for advancement. It is gratifying to observe how the different nations the earth are vying with each other in this general steeple chase after knowledge, and how the scoverer of an important scientific fact, or the ccomplisher of a great and unprecedented me hanical, artistic or literary work, belong to what country he may, becomes at once a character in

Among the improvements which have assisted mmerce to make its rapid advances are those in relation to the form of the ship-rendering it better adapted than formerly to battle with the rinds and waves, and better fitted for its intended urden. The iron chain has taken the place of the hemp cable, and iron has been brought more nerally into use in lieu of weaker and more unvieldy material. There are for example, the iron am and knee, the iron pillar, the iron anchor. The great Leviathan possesses, in common with ndreds of other vessels, an iron hull; and of ate, iron standing rigging has been introduced, and is said to be far superior in many respects to rope. Improved charts, nautical almanacs and superior instruments of observation contribute to the safety of cargo and the preservation of life. But above all other improvements rise the employment of steam and the electric tele graph—the one enabling the freighted vessel to peed its way through storm and calm across the eas, and the other bearing news and communicating results with lightning speed. What ontrast the magnificent steamers of Europe and America present to the imperfect craft of vet uncivilized nations of the worldthe canoes of Central Polynesia, consisting of rude plank tied together with ropes-and the Chinese junk which, though on a higher scale, is till almost as awkward as a raft and but little safer! The introduction of steam power is by far the greatest improvement yet made in comnerce. Rapid rivers and intricate channels offer out little impediment to the modern steamer. All parts of the ocean are broken by the splash of its addle wheels. Everywhere "the spirit of Robert ulton moves upon the face of the waters."

But while improvement has been so busily at work in the commercial world, its march has been as wonderful, its progress as rapid in the field of agriculture-agriculture which was the first employment of man, and in which more than any other branch of industry lie the sources of national wealth. The invention of the cotton gin by Whitney was one of the most valuable discoveries ever made. For thousands of years the soft and silky produce of the cotton plant was almost useless from the difficulty of removing the seeds with which it was filled; so great was the labor of picking it by hand that cotton cloth was nearly as valuable as silk. Whitney's invention loubled the value of lands in the Southern United States and swelled the production of American otton from a few bales to more than a thousand million pounds-providing employment for the spindles and looms of both Europe and America. The introduction of labor saving tools, too, has one much for the elevation and advancement of agricultural labor-the employment of tools and machines which, without being so complex as to easily get out of repair, or to be unintelligible to the rustic mind, make a great saving in the amount of labor, and can at the same time be afforded so cheaply as to be accessible to every inlustrious man. Among the improvements of this kind we find the winnowing and threshing machines, horse rakes, harvesters, seed planters, &c., &c., which have saved an immense amount of weariness and the patent churn which dairy maids, in particular, have to bless. In agricultural as well as in maritime improvements, the ibstitution of iron for wood has been one of the hief instruments of progress.

Chemistry within the last few years has done nuch for the advancement of agriculture, by eaching the character and deficiencies of soils, nd the proper materials to be applied to them nanures. Scientific agriculture is coming gore and more into the favor of the farmers every

unite theory and practice and afford opportunities for intelligent experiment. Agricultural societies, like the one which we have among us, are always useful, and tend directly to promote agri-

cultural prosperity and enterprise.

In the mechanical and useful arts, however, progress is perh- ps more perceptible than in any other branch of labor. Labor saving machines have been introduced everywhere, with the effect to increase manufacture and cheapen prices. Their introduction has revolutionized the industrial world. Since the discovery of gunpowder and printing we have had the spinning jenny and power loom; stereotype plates and power presses; the manufacture of iron into nails and screws at a price less than that of the raw material formerly; the planing machine of Woodworth; and the various kinds of saws, water wheels, &c. In olden times distaffs were used in spinning; and it is related that Hercules was once rapped over the head by Omphale for awkwardly holding her's. Now a nation may be clothed in cottons in less time than was formerly required to prepare the cotton for the spindle. Every year enough thread is spun in the manufactories of the world to reach two or three times from one planet to another. Indeed, if the world goes on a great many thousand years more, improving as it has during the last century, nothing less than comets will do for our manufacturers' shuttles, and the asteroids will have to be used for the bobbins to unreel the thread. The transformation which the invention of the steam engine has made in the department of mechanics is familiar to every one-and the new kinds of machinery to which it gave rise are improving each succeeding year. The simple application of rotary motion to machinery, regulating the movements of saws, paddles, presses &c., &c., has increased a hundred fold the ger eral comforts of the human race. The materials for war furnish also a field for the inventive faculties of the human mind; and we see the results in our Congreve rockets, revolving pistols, Minie rifles, and the great gun at Woolwich, England, which, with a charge of one hundred pounds of powder, is capable of throwing a shell, three feet in diameter, to the distance of a mile and a quar-

The subtle, and once unmanageable agent, electricity, is now applied to many uses-one of the most curious of which is that of electro-metallurgy, by which process the most delicate objects may be plated, or minutely copied in silver, gold or other metal-even the stamens and pistils of flowers and the eves of the common house fly are transferred with scrupulous fidelity to the metallic copy. The discovery of Daguerre has benefitted science by impressions of the sun, moon and stars; and already the rays of the sun have begun to supersede the draftsman in the preparation of blocks for the engraver.

It is thought by many that the improvement which have been introduced into machinery tend to lessen the demand for useful labor-a narrow view, which a moment's reflection will dissipate. We quote the following paragraph from a French work on political economy by Mr. Joseph Gran-

"In many cases, machines, far from supplanting human labor, have multiplied it. In fact, every abridgment of labor, by reducing the cost of produ tion, carries the manufactured article to the door great number of consumers; and experience proves consumers multiply in a greater degree than the price decreases, especially when the method of manufacture improves the commodity. The diminution of the price by a fourth has been known to double the consumption. We will only cite two examples—print-ing and cotton spinning. Although the steam press enables one man to do the work of two hundred, the nultiplication of books, the arts which are connected with them, such as the casting of type, the fabrication of paper, the professions of author, corrector binder, etc., employ a thousand times as many per sons as formerly were occupied in them; and what difference in form and price between the manuscript of early times and the books of the present. When we observe the perfection of the machinery for spin ning cotton, and the admirable rapidity with which bobbins are covered with thread, we may fancy that the greater number of persons formerly emloved in spinning, have been thrown out of work yet precisely the reverse has happened. Before the invention of machinery, only 5200 female spinners at the wheel, and 2700 weavers, altogether 7900 persons, were employed in Figland; whilst in 1787, ten years later, 150,000 spinners and 247,000 weavers,

or 397,000 persons, were reckoned." Thus goes the world. Every new discovery or invention, every important addition to human knowledge, raises man one step higher above the brutes, and one step nearer his God. Progress seems to be an order of Nature : and the nearer man approaches the goal the more rapid is his advance towards perfection. Whenever a new field is opened a galaxy of inventors swarm around to develope its treasures-as in the case of the cotton gin, the steam engine and the telegraph. The more there is known the more there seems to be to acquire. Discoveries perhaps of greater magnitude than any hitherto, remain vet to be made, and there are to this day a host of proneers engaged in seeking for them. We may look for great events in the world of science before the beginning of the year of our Lord nineteen hundred.

It seems that the practice of hulas, or native dances, is becoming more universal every day To the countenance and support of the government, through the columns of the Pol nesign and otherwise, is clearly due this retrograde movement of the nation towards heathenism. Under the plea of allowing the natives a harmless amusement, long diatribes are written by the government editor upon the benefits of physical education, and the most shameless and licentious con duct is practically licensed by the government itself. It does not indeed commit itself to public condemnation by openly fixing a price upon the privilege of carrying on a hula, but we are informed that presents in money, etc., are regularly set apart from the infamous earnings of the performers, as a sort of douceur or tribute to "the chief," and they holdly assert that they are under the protection of government, and defy police intererence. But the disease is not confined to Honolulu alone-the leprosy is spreading into the remote districts and attacks the previously industrious and moral among the people, inevitably leading to idleness and all its attendant vices Startling as it may seem, a return to idolatry is only a natural result of the hula. Perhaps the government organ, in order to be consistent, will next week advocate the revival of "the harmless tract from an intelligent and reliable correspondent at Waialua, on this island, reveals some f the sad results of " a revival of the ancient games and pastimes :" "This part of Waialua is lilo to the hala. One of

"This part of Waialua is lilo to the hala. One of the leading deacons in the Protestant Church has now a class of twelve whom he is instructing in the songs and art. He receives \$10 per scholar. Idels, as I am informed by an intelligent native, are worshipped. In one of the houses which are lilo to the hula, there are three idels [2] feet high, so says report.) Votive offerings have been made to them and the deacon above mentioned is said to have sacrificed a pig. One of our enterprising natives complains that his children have all left him and gone to the hula. He has three yoke of oxen, &c., and his family leave him to work alone. I think the above is true. It is so currently reported among the natives. I would be glad to know it is not."

It was but recently that we learned from Mau of a similar instance of idol worship, in which the parties were arrested and fixed. We shall probably be told that these are isolated cases sneer will perhaps be flung at the Obristian reli-gion, converts to which are so easily won back to heathenism-but the truth is too plain to be

fallen into the hands of the Philistines-their natural guardians have opened the flood-gates of destruction upon them, and unless a speedy check is given to the evil, their doom is but a question

We trust that this subject, which, in its bearings upon the morals of the people at large, is question,—will be taken up by the Legislature o this year, and prompt and energetic action be had upon it. With all true friends of the Hawaiian race, there can be but one opinion in

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The bark Fanny Major, Capt. Paty, will be fully due here on Sunday next. She will bring the N. York

mails of March 20th and April 5th. THE HONOLULU RIPLES .- The event of the past week has been the parade of the Honolulu Rifles on vesterday, under the command of Capt. R. Coady. The ompany turned out about thirty rifles, and as it always does, looked extremely well. Preceded by a band of music, they marched from their Armory at 91, A. M., and proceeded direct to the ground which had been selected for the encampment, an open spot of green-sward, seaward of the Stone Church. mediately on arriving on the ground, the snow-white tents were pitched, and the guard was set-the scene assuming the romantic appearance of the "tented field." Next came the target practice, which, considering the strong breeze that was blowing, evinced a decided improvement on the previous occasion. Out of ninety-nine shots fired thirty-three struck the board, and fourteen were placed in the target. Four prizes were offered and won as follows : First best shot, Surgeon Hoffmann ; prize, a Colt's

mproved pattern.
Second best shot, Private E. J. Smith; prize, a Silver Portonnale.

Third best shot, Private Waller; prize, \$25 in cash Worst shot, Private Brickneddie; prize, a beauti

Dr. S. P. Ford and A. J. Cartwright, Esq., were the judges of the firing. Capt. Coady, Lieut. Spencer and Private Lockwood, we learn, were the contributors of the \$25. Surgeon Hoffmann having presented his prize to the Company, it was again shot for, and won by Sergeant W. R. Seal, this being the second Colt's pistol he has similarly won in six months. After the target practice, a sumptuous lunch was partaken of by the Company and invited guests. fter the lunch, a dance upon the green ; then drill, luring the still intervals of which, Mr. Howland, the Photographist, secured some very good views of the encampment. At about four o'clock the tents were struck, and the Company, after parading through the principal streets of the town, returned to their armory, well satisfied with their day's recreation. We are happy to know that this volunteer organization, which is a decided honor to our town, is in a flourishingly prosperous state. Long may it wave!

THE WHARF LOTS .- On Tuesday last a modest looking poster was issued, informing the public that the sale of wharf lots on the " New Esplanade" will take place to-day, "particulars made known at sale." From the fact that two auctioneers are engaged to do the selling, it might be inferred that a heavy business is anticipated. The published plan of leasing has been abandoned, but, with its usual short-sighted lots on terms which render their sale very improbable. Six lots, on the line with James Robinson & Co.'s premises, are to be offered for a term of fifty years, at an upset price of \$5.30 per square vard, which will bring their cost price to about \$3000 aniece. At the rate at which money is held now, the ground-rent of each lot will not be far from \$1200 per annum. The Esplanade in front of the lots offered, is to be left at the preposterous width of 220 feet, for the purpose of affording room for the storage and coopering of cargoes of oil, which it is fullaciously supposed will be stored there in great quantities. This is an attempt at reviving the exploded idea of making Honolulu an entrepot instead of a depot for transhipment. This much is all that we are able to state in regard to terms, which have only been mentioned since Tuesday, but "further particulars," it is supposed, will be made known at the time of sale, which is fixed for 12 o'clock, noon. Unless far different plans are proposed than those we have heard mentioned, we anticipate no competition

ANNUAL EXAMINATION AT LAHAINALUNA .- From the Hae Hawaii of yesterday, we learn that the Annual Examination of this Seminary took place on the 4th, 5th and 6th instant. The scholars were considered to have displayed a good proficiency in the studies pursued. The study of the English language, under the tuition of the Rev. C. B. Andrews, had been pursued with good success, and some of the scholars were able to read and converse quite readily therein. The difficulty of teaching the English language to Hawaiians was not unapparent, though it was made equally evident that they are capable, with good application, of acquiring it perfectly. singing in English, with the piano accompan was very creditable. There was a large audience present at the examination, of both natives and foreigners, and addresses were made to the scholars by Messrs Timoteo, Bishop and Armstrong, of a nature calculated to incite the scholars and their parents fresh exertions in the pursuit of useful knowledge On the whole, we should judge that the Lahainaluns Seminary was in a prosperous condition.

A GOOD ROAD .- A correspondent informs us the owing to the exertion of Rev. Mr. Taylor, in North Cons. and of Mr. T. H. Paris, in South Kons. government road-supervisors for those districts, good passable carriage road has been completed from pear Kealakekua to Kailua, along the mountain side The writer says: "You pr bably remember what a had road it was formerly from Kailua to the bay along the mountain, and that it required a good horse and a man of some courage to undertake the jaunt .-Thanks to our energetic road-supervisors, we have now a good carriage road all the way. Families living ten miles apart have visited each other in carriages with comfort and safety. It makes one think the time is not far distant when we may, in this distant spot, enjoy many of the comforts of home-our

native home." THE GOVERNMENT POUND .- A case occurred before the native court the other day, which looked very much like an attempt at extortion. Several horses, belonging to a foreigner, were put into the pound at Pauon, and the owner informed that by paying ten dollars, the amount of damage which it was alleged the animals had done to certain cultivated grounds, they would be liberated. The ten dollars was pai but an inquiry was set on foot of the owners of the grounds said to be trespassed on, when it was ascer-tained beyond a doubt, that the story of damages was all a fabrication, the animals not having eater so much as a spear of grass, or in fact, gone out of the public road. A suit was instituted at the native the money. The thought occurs that possibly many other trespass and damage cases may have be factitiously gotten up.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES .- We frequently hear th remark made that Honolulu needs a governmen spector of weights and measures particu atter. An official so termed is to be found in alm every town of New England, and his usefulness readily understood and appreciated by all who have Legislature would be required,—and we doubt no could be easily obtained,—to create the office here.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR FRANCES.—In the N. Y. Tri bune of Feb. 18th, appears a statement by a Mr. Edwards, that the report of the death of Prof. Francis at Equador in a duel with Prof. Moore, was erroneous, Mr. Francis having some to his death by the accidental discharge of firearms in the hands of

A Good MONTHLY CRAFT.—That is what the silore term a vessel that is naver

Dutt Times. - This is the exclamation of every we meet in the streets now-a days, and indeed meet but few. One may walk through the princip ness thoroughfare of the town-Queen sire from one end to the other, at the hour of eleven A M., without meeting more than a dozen persons, and in those he will full to detect the slightest token of business are business. From a lively sorter business business or bustle. From a lively spring times have dropped flat upon "the summer liscontent." Without an arrival soon from quarter, all topics of conversation and goalp will be-come exhausted and Honolulu present the melan-choly spectacle of a town without a subject—to talk

WANTED .- A Book of Quotations in order to enable our "snapper-up" to compete with the Polynesian in its flowery descriptions of Plour Companies. No less than four bits of poetry and one slice from the Latin appears in a short article last week on th above subject. Not having the authorities at land. we will only quote one that we just now resemb which is descriptive of our " feeling

"And still they gazed, and still the worder greet, How one small head contained the whole he knew,"

THE COPPER CROP.—By letters received from vi rious sources, we learn that the coffee grop of th present year on Hawaii bids fair to exceed that of several previous seasons. What with blight and other less apparent causes, the yield of last year was much smaller than usual both of coffee and oranges, and following an almost invariable rule of alternation the present year will probably be remarkable for abundance—we hear nothing of the blight.

THE LAST WHALER.-The Black Warrior, Capt Brown, having her small stores about all in. ing the patent spring lances, sails to-day for the Arctic. As she is the last in the spring departures. may she not be the least arrival in the fall.

THE POLYNESIAN, VOLUME XV .- The Polynesian came out on Saturday, with the first number of it fifteenth volume, having returned to its former pectable size, and otherwise improved typograph-

CROWDED OUT.—Several communications intende for this issue are unavoidably crowded out.

Punch at the Confessional.

[Instead of asking questions, as a cursory view of is manuscript last week had led us to believe, Mr. Punch has laboriously applied himself to the task of answering the questions propounded by others. His answers indicate that he is a close observer and a good statistician, though we are utterly at a loss to account for his having apparently imagined himself to be a missionary, and thus felt called upon to respond to the queries addressed to those persons.]

[NOTE BY THE PRINTER .- All these answers being in figures, and in such a miserable, cramped hand,

22. What kind of food is used?

Fish and poi, salmon, dog and pork. 23. Computation of average number of hours per day that aborers work during the year, struck by adding the number of jours and dividing by 313, the number of working days, yearly, or laborers in Europe and America? Nine hours per day, struck by adding the number of hours and dividing by 313, thus

313)2817(9

Result, nine hours per day. From breakfast to supper, including one hour

Their moral health is nearly ruined by excessive. annaid labor, which prevents their attending hulas,

26. How far it is affected by the enervating effects of indo

Very far, indeed-one marine league. 27. What are the best means of abolishing that indelence indifference, and introducing habits of general industry con-ously pursued?

I recommend large doses of jalap, and sending them off to the coffee plantations generally. 28. How far it would please the ustives and improve ondition, to commute the labor days required of them quivalent tax to be paid to money?

Nothing would be more pleasing, especially to those who have suspended specie payments. 29. Would the natives rather work to earn that amount i

30. What manufactures exist in the district, and what are

An Indigo manufactory was lately in operation had to stop for want of leaves. One of my neighbors very unwisely having destroyed above an acre of 31. What articles of produce are raised in the district, or what may be raised, in what quantity, and at what price?

The price of labor and provisions is about all that has been raised here of late. 32. What amount of foreign merchandise may be const yearly in the district?

A great deal more may be consumed than can be

33. What amount of money may be in circulation, and how Upwards of \$8000, abstracted from the Custom House, is now in circulation. Punch cannot imagine how purchases and sales are effected ; if knew, he would endeavor to sell the Wharf Lots. An Island can be sold at auction. 34. What ports, bays or landing places belong to the district,

There is a nice landing place at Kapena for the

25 Number of shins arrived during the year None at Kapena. It is to be improved by as priation of \$25,000 next year. 36. Number of foreigners residing within the guishing the married from the unmarried, the nathey belong, specifying their occupations, and the children of those who are married?

About 5,000, nearly all P nethod known when d, as the unmarried have the most from the unma connation, they are either coffee planters or officers of government. Those few who trade are not enumerated.

Only syphilitic diseases at present Not more than four or five that we know of. 39. Number of births yearly ? Several thousands. . 40. Number of marriages yearly ?

Great obscurity hangs over this question

41. How far the houses of the natives are

The great defect of the native houses is their want of polarity; the ridge-poles refuse to point due north. Punch suggests a practical improvement in

the form of a law to magnetize the poles. 42. What minerals, if any, exist in the district? Very abundant. Coral stone, black and white and, and bricks in the hat.

43. Number of horses, mules and donkers, di each species, with the prices and ratio of increase? Their number unknown. The literary donkeys are distinguished by long palapalas instead of long ears. Are not increasing in this part of the country. There is talk of a shipment

44. Number of horned cattle, sheep and goats, with their There is a French breed of horned cattle which we sider very dangerous. The importations of shoop rom the Salt Lake are on the increase. 45. How many acres of land, capable of being cultivated a plough or otherwise?

Mr. Punch can't speak for others, but he has him

self about three acres that are otherwise.

40. What would be a filt rent of such hand per a
That depends upon revival of our mass

e grass freely all over the district.

All who have money can pay for land or

Some of the natives get a great deal of money by selling grass, tobacco pipes and hair combs.

68. Maximum of the population that the district might support, if properly cultivated?

Punch cannot answer for other people, but the

district supports himself very handsomely.
thinks there is not much spare room at present.

50. How many Protestant churches, chapels and meeting houses within the district, and the extent of the accommodation they afford? A great number-almost every house in the rict—with vast accommodations

It is estimated that about double the number of the children in the district attend school. The teach-ers are Messrs. Ingraham, Beckwith and Bishop Mai-

gret, all paid by the people 52. How many Cathelic churches, chapels within the district, and the extent of the ac One, which is exceedingly small and inc

68. How many Catholic schools, the number of scholars, pro-rees they have made, who are the teachers and what salaries, and by whom are they paid? The same answer as question 50.

54 What fees, if any, are charged either by Protestants or Always a fowl, a rial, or a banana, for marri Baptisms are more expensive, and at funerals only charge for the hearse.

Mr. Punch hopes others will answer this he needs information, not being acquainted with a

56. What, If any, sources of jealousy or contestion ext The use of the English language is the great of jealousy—the contention is about a new treat

57. Suggestives to promote mutual concord and charity

Mr. Punch suggests that both parties wear t

ssocks with white belts, as a sure method of p proposing a law to that effect next October.

58. Number of murders within the district during the year.

None since the murder of the King's English

the charity school. 50. Number of robberies in the highway

These have nearly ceased since the highwr 60. Number of hurgiaries by breaking open houses?

Only one—the breaking open of the House of 1 esentatives by the Opposition ticket.

The most important is that of the Commercial Adpertiser stealing all the subscribers from the Poly-

The Polynesian stealing shipping news and other natter from the Commercial.

63. Prevailing vices, with their causes and suggestions for Going to church, caused by too much missionary office of the great antidote to this vice is the human ably sustained by some in a high stations. Hope they will persevere until the entire mass of the people are elevated to the rank they held at the time of the discovery of the Islands by Captain Cook in

The administration of the law of May, 1855, for suppression of prostitution, has been so defective as whave falled in suppressing that gree intend having a new one by and by. 65. Are life and property generally secure

We don't always feel par Setly safe on account of 66. Instances of great long vity No instance so remarkable as that of the late Min

67. Ancient traditions, respecting the creation of the world, of man, the deluge, the country whence the Hawalian proceeded, —different races of men arriving at the islands, earliest civilized foreign visitors to the islands, architectural, nautical or other proofs of their existence, committing the same to writing, where important, for the ancient become of the islands? Thes are very interesting and instructive. The ancient tradition is, that the world was created, that man was born of the gods, that the deluge was made of salt water, and that the Hawaiian race proceeded

out of no country whatever. The different races of men arriving at the Islands, are Englishmen, Dutch men, Spaniards, Americans, Kanakas and French Earliest civilized foreign visitors arrived in 1844. The architectural proofs of their existence may be found in the vicinity of our late manufactory. the nautical in the present Hawaiian navy.

Letter from Kous, Hawall.

Probably no country district of the islands has made more substantial progress within the last half lozen years than Kons, Hawaii, referring particularly to a section extending five miles north from Kealake-kua Bay. We speak of that kind of progress which is indicated, not by an abundance of stores, of which no part of the islands seems destitute, or by one of two large plantations owned by companies or ab senters, but by num rous small proprietors obtaining their living from the soil and establishing homes in the country. We have for some n uccession of such houses with their pleasant very dahs overlooking the road and the ocean. They as ccessible by carriage road from several good har bors. The roads have been much improved by t aithful services of the Road Supervisor under the new law, and if such improvement car effected from year to year it will leave nothing was

ing in this important respect. Good stone wall of

famous, so much so, that many a sach of the damp

be laid up at a cost of twenty-five cents a fathory

every month sees more land enclosed. Our

half flavored coffee of Hilo is lake

detriment of our reputs the foreigners, and along the road to A beyond, and through a section south of lay, in all a range of more than twenty miles, find these coffee patches. The aggregate is arge-yet it is inconsiderable when compared with amount of young coffee which will come into bearing in the course of the next three years. It is found to pay, and everywhere it is being increased. When a patch of taro is planted young trees are set between. They are cultivated for one or two years with the two, and the third year they begin to bear, and pay their own expenses. Here is a steady crop, with a sure market and can be raised on the sma

or the largest scale. There are a good many orange trees now bearing, and the quality of the fruit the best the islands produce. The number of young trees in all stages one growth is immense. Some things do surprisingly well on the arid and unpromising beach, as grapes, bananas, melons, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, &c. Beginning at about a mile from the shore, we pas through a succession of various lands and clim specially adapted to different culture, the kula, the breadfruit, the upper road country, the woods, and

Only recently have enterprising cultivators begun to try the full capabilities of the soil. Besides the more common native fruits, we have peaches, grapes and mangoes, and have promise of plums, as well as the vi, apricots and apples. Along the edge of the woods we grow excellent Irish potatoes, and at various ranges almost every other vegetable which has been tried. Finer tobacco than some raised by Mr. Burgees, I have never seen. Sugar cane is very stout. The obstacle to a plantation of the want of water could be met by building reservoirs, which of any size would be filled, the reputation of the countries of dryness to the contrary notwithstanding, for the rains are copious.

in cereal culture. No one has tried a crop. As I maid before we are most of us novi homonic. As to the climate, it is equal to any. Consumptives gain strength. No trade winds out up out lungs or threat the blossems from the trees.

The ground development of this gion has been in